

THE Pacific Commercial Advertiser

A MORNING PAPER.

WALTER G. SMITH

EDITOR

FRIDAY : : : : : NOVEMBER 8

STATES MAY AID IMMIGRATION.

An article in the New York Tribune takes the same view of the scope of Attorney General Bonaparte's opinion on state aided immigration, rendered in the Louisiana case, as that presented by Mr. Tenney and another local authority through yesterday's Advertiser. By way of refuting the Philadelphia Press in its echoing of certain Southern papers that attacked the new legislation as "federalistic," the Tribune says, "it is clear that the states enjoy more freedom under the new act than is granted to corporations or individuals, and that they are deprived of no privileges in the way of assisting immigration which are consistent with rational public policy." Further along it characterizes as purely gratuitous the assumption that the law inhibits proper state aid.

"There is no bar," the Tribune asserts, "to the expenditure by a state of any sum it chooses to appropriate for assisting immigration. A state can charter a steamship line and bring in aliens at its own expense. It can give away forty acres and a cow to each immigrant after he or she arrives. It is merely forbidden to bring in alien laborers under any prior promise of compensation or employment, or under any form of labor contract."

It is admitted that the encouragement of immigration by states is an entirely different matter from assisted immigration by individuals and corporations, the article concluding with the following reference to this point: "It ought to be kept entirely different. The states can go ahead assisting immigration by legitimate means. But there is no need of a modification of the present law to permit their conducting employment agencies with individuals and corporations for clients."

MANUFACTURES IN FOREIGN TRADE.

Manufactures are forming a larger share of the exports of the United States than ever before, and a larger share of the imports than at any time since 1890. They formed practically 44 per cent of the exports during the nine months ending with September, 1907, while they had never but once reached 40 per cent in any fiscal year covered by the records of our export trade. Manufactures formed in the fiscal year 1880 14.78 per cent of the exports of domestic products; in 1890, 21.18 per cent; in 1900, 35.3 per cent; in the fiscal year 1907, 39.94 per cent, and in the nine months ending with September, 43.83 per cent of the total exports of domestic products.

The total value of manufactures exported was, as shown by the official figures of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, in round terms, in 1880, 122 millions; in 1890, 179 millions; in 1900, 484 millions; in the fiscal year 1907, 740 millions; and in the nine months ending with September, 574 millions; the average per month being, in 1880, 10 millions; in 1890, 15 millions; in 1900, 40 millions; in 1907, 62 millions, and in the nine months ending with September, 63 millions. In 1880 the average value per day of manufactures exported was one-third of a million dollars; in 1890, a half million; in 1900, one and one-third millions; in 1907, two millions, and in the nine months ending with September, two and one-tenth millions.

Iron and steel manufactures, of course, continue to form by far the largest feature of this large exportation of manufactures, and their total promises to reach nearly or quite 200 million dollars in value in the present calendar year. The total value of iron and steel manufactures exported in the nine months ending with September was 146 millions, against 127 millions in the same months of the immediately preceding year, thus indicating that the total in the calendar year 1907 be nearly or quite 200 millions, while the total exports of iron and steel manufactures never reached as much as 100 millions prior to 1899, and never as much as 50 millions prior to 1897.

Practically all of the principal articles forming the general group—manufactures—show an increase in the nine months ending with September, 1907, when compared with the corresponding months of the preceding year; copper being 68 millions, against 65 millions in the corresponding period of 1906; mineral oils, 67 millions, against 64 millions in the corresponding months of the preceding year; wood manufactures, 67 millions, against 59 millions in the same months of last year; agricultural implements, 22½ millions, against 20½ millions in the corresponding months of the preceding year; and naval stores, 17 millions, against 15 millions in the corresponding months of 1906; though leather and manufactures thereof show a decline of a little less than one million dollars, and cotton manufactures a decline of nearly 14 millions.

On the import side, manufactures are also showing a large increase. During the nine months ending with September, 1907, the total value of manufactures imported was 498 million dollars, forming 44.95 per cent of the total, against 44.47 per cent in the fiscal year 1907, and 40.05 per cent in the fiscal year 1897. Of this importation of 498 millions in the nine months ending with September, 211 millions was manufactures for further use in manufacturing, and 287 millions manufactures ready for consumption; while on the export side manufactures for further use in manufacturing were 196½ million dollars and manufactures ready for consumption, 377½ millions.

In deciding not to open the new Philippine Assembly with prayer, the Filipino parties display an extreme devotion to logic, it would seem. Church and state are separate under the fundamental law, they argue; hence no praying, which is a religious exercise, can be allowed in the legislative body. In the United States, the logic of the separation between church and state has never been carried so far. Most of our state Legislatures and both branches of Congress invite the clergy to open their sessions with prayer, and the constitution has never reeled under the blow. But the Filipinos are entitled to their own ideas on this point. Their Assembly will be judged by its achievements rather than its religious devotions.—Springfield Republican.

An opening invocation is out of place, perhaps, only in the case of a legislative body that understands its chaplain to say, "Let us pray."

Five days after the formal opening of Marconi's transatlantic wireless telegraph system, the Cape Breton station was transmitting about three thousand words a day to Ireland. At a public demonstration on October 23, a message was sent from Glace Bay to Clifden and a reply returned in five minutes. Some eastern papers, when the system opened, predicted that no more long distance cables would ever be laid. They comment on the lack of progress toward cheapness in cable telegraphy. Once when competition had brought the rate below twenty-five cents a word, an arrangement was not long in being made between the competing companies which placed and has since maintained the rate at that figure. Marconi's rates are ten cents a word for private, and five cents for press messages.

Meager reports regarding the financial situation in New York, received by way of London and published in Tokio on October 24, created uneasiness on the Japanese capital's bourse, which had been in an extremely depressed condition for several months. This item shows how closely jointed the world has become in matters of money as well as otherwise, through the drawing together of the nations by steam and electricity. The condition is one that should make for a universal pact of peace, more even than the efforts of conferences at The Hague.

Of course a home captain and crew would be half the glory of a winning Hawaiian yacht in the transpacific race. Honolulu will not be baffled in finding both skipper and men who can read the sea like an open book and can fill the bill. When Laysan Island was lost it took only a day to find a genuine Viking here, with enough ready tars, who went right out and found the missing domain of King Schlemmer.

There was a fierce row in the Republican press over the fusion of the organization with the Independence League, or Hearst's outfit, to fight Tammany. Tammany's sweeping triumph cruelly shows which side was right. San Francisco's election, on the other hand, indicates that the greatest hope of reform is in individualistic electoral independence.

Mr. Lowrey, of the Washington Post, the lone newspaper man to come here with the Congressional party, has qualified as a good angel entertained—unawares or otherwise—by the excellent Hawaiian letters he has furnished to his paper. One of them will be found in this issue.

If the opinion of the officer of the Big Four squadron, reported as given at Santa Barbara, is in anywise the prevalent one in the navy, it means a powerful influence afloat on behalf of the earliest possible improvement and fortifying of Pearl Harbor.

Correspondence

THE SCHOOL CITY.

Editor Advertiser: There must be a captain over every work. When every class in any school is a law unto itself so to speak, and there is no perfected and organized working of the whole school as a unit (ship) everything becomes (more or less) "jangled out of tune and harsh." And there is lack of time and lack of method, and so lack of progress, not in the three R's only but in every point of school work.

The more complete, then, any system or method is, the more is brought to pass in the school, in the shop, the workshop, the foundry, or wherever.

The object of a "School City" is to perfect law and order, and in that way to minimize the waste of time in disciplining, so far as may be, and to gain more time for instruction and for study.

We have not visited the Royal School, but we must infer that that alone is the principal's unselfish motive.

ANNE M. PRESCOTT.

SETH LOW FAVORS COOLIE EXCLUSION

CHICAGO, October 24.—Immigration, with special reference to the Chinese Exclusion act, was discussed by ex-Mayor Seth Low, of New York, in an address before the Chicago Association of Commerce yesterday. Mr. Low endorsed the so-called "Roosevelt policy" of excluding from this country only the class of Chinese known, as coolies.

"I am in favor of the purpose, but not the form, of the Chinese Exclusion act," said Mr. Low. "President Roosevelt is right in his policy of opposition to the slavilike labor of coolies in this free country. It is an insult to an old, wise, and proud race such as the Chinese to exclude their students and great men from our shores. I am in sympathy with the great object of the Chinese Exclusion act—to keep the Pacific Coast free from the numerical preponderance of an Asiatic population. If there ever was a matter of public policy in which the 'undesirable citizen' doctrine should be enforced to the limit it is the immigration question."

"Degenerates and people of low morals are the most undesirable class of immigrants. But there should be no educational tests. Physical fiber and stamina should be the chief qualities required."

JOAQUIN MILLER'S PLEA.

OAKLAND, Cal., Oct. 26.—Joaquin Miller, poet of the Sierras, delivered a lecture at California College last night in which he made a stirring appeal for the Orientals. His subject was "Render Unto Caesar the Things That Are Caesar's" and he said, among other things, that but for the 100,000 sober and submissive Chinese there would have been no Pacific railroad in the nineteenth century. Poet Miller referred to the anti-Oriental agitation on the Coast and declared Chinese and Japanese labor out here a necessity.

A PRESS CRITICISM.

Lord Northcliffe, the famous English editor, recently settled for \$250,000 a libel suit brought against his newspapers by the Lever soap firm. Lord Northcliffe often visits America, and he admits that many of his best journalistic ideas are the fruit of these visits.

"At the same time," said a New York editor the other day, "Lord Northcliffe is a severe critic of the American press. One of his strictures is about our padding. He says that when something striking in the news way turns up we invariably print columns and columns about it, page after page, day after day, though in reality half the time we may only have enough facts for ten or twenty lines."

"At the Press Club on Nassau street he told one night a story on this head."

"He said that a reporter came wearily into the office and approached the city editor's desk with a disconsolate air. 'Well,' said the city editor, eagerly, 'what did you find out about Senator Blank's alleged divorce?' 'Nothing,' said the reporter. 'No facts whatever?' 'Not a single fact.' 'Denied everywhere?' 'Everywhere.' 'Senator deny it?' 'Yes.' 'Wife, too?' 'Yes.' 'And no rumors?' 'Not a blessed rumor.' 'The city editor sighed. 'Well,' he said, sadly, 'keep the story down in that case to three and a half columns.'"

AGREEING.

"I don't believe you can even dress my daughter." "I don't believe I can, either; but I am not applying for the position of lady's maid, but of husband."—Houston Post.

AFFORDING ANOTHER CHANCE.

Gwendolen—A noted scientist over in Berlin says lightning is good for the complexion. Esmeralda—Have you tried everything else, dear?—Chicago Tribune.

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